

August 22.

## BIG FLEET AT T WHARF.

### Some Good Trips Landed at Boston Today.

The receipts of fish at Boston show the usual Monday heavy inflow and this was expected and predicted. Since Saturday a large fleet have arrived and most of them have good trips, so that the receipts more than supply demand.

Ground fish of all kinds are in large supply and prices are low, with exception of cod, which is firm for both large and small.

The steam trawler Spray is in again with a large trip of haddock, after being absent but four days.

It is doubtful whether Boston can absorb all that is offering today, and some of them may go to Gloucester to the splitters.

The fares and prices in detail are:

#### Boston Arrivals.

Sch. George H. Lube, 67 swordfish.  
Sch. Massasoit, 60 swordfish.  
Sch. Catherine D. Enos, 11 swordfish.  
Sch. Appomattox, 1200 haddock, 1500 cod.

Sch. Emelia Enos, 32,000 haddock, 4000 cod, 8000 hake.

Sch. Josie and Phoebe, 50,000 haddock, 3000 cod, 10,000 hake.

Sch. Richard J. Nunan, 4000 haddock, 10,000 cod, 75,000 hake, 12,000 cusk.

Sch. Philip P. Manta, 2000 haddock, 12,000 cod, 5000 hake.

Sch. Emily Sears, 8000 pollock.

Sch. Hortense, 25,000 haddock, 30,000 cod.

Sch. W. H. Reed, 10,000 pollock.

Sch. Rara Avis, 1500 pollock.

Sch. Actor, 13,000 pollock.

Sch. Leo, 19,000 haddock, 500 cod.

Sch. Gracie, 1000 cod, 3000 pollock.

Sch. Olive F. Hutchings, 31,000 haddock, 5000 cod, 3000 hake.

Sch. Sadie M. Nunan, 40,000 haddock, 30,000 cod, 7 swordfish.

Sch. N. A. Rowe, 200 cod, 500 hake, 7000 pollock.

Sch. Grace Darling, 3000 haddock, 31,000 cod.

Steamer Spray, 50,000 haddock, 7000 cod.

Sch. Mary C. Santos, 5000 haddock, 23,000 cod.

Sch. Julietta, 5000 haddock, 10,000 cod.

Sch. Rose Dorothea, 4000 haddock, 15,000 cod, 15,000 pollock.

Sch. Arbitrator, 16,000 haddock, 15,000 cod, 14,000 pollock.

Sch. Ida S. Brooks, 55,000 haddock, 20,000 cod.

Sch. Fannie Belle Atwood, 700 haddock, 12,000 cod, 5000 hake.

Sch. Walter P. Goulart, 50,000 haddock, 30,000 cod.

Haddock, \$1.25 to \$2.50 per cwt.; large cod, \$2.75 to \$3.75; market cod, \$2 to \$2.25; hake, \$1.25 to \$2; pollock, \$1.50 to \$2; swordfish, 10 1/2 c and 11 c per lb.

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#### Halibut Sales.

The halibut fare of sch. John Hays Hammond, sold to the American Halibut Company for 8 cents per pound for white and 6 cents for gray with the heads on.

The fare of the sch. Juno remains unsold.

Sch. Kineo with 40,000 pounds halibut and sch. Waldo L. Stream with 25,000 pounds of halibut are at Portland and sold for 7 1/4 cents per pound for white and 5 1/2 cents for gray with the heads off.

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#### Good Stock.

Sch. Mary F. Curtis, Capt. Henry F. Curtis, which arrived last week from a shacking trip, made a fine stock of \$4100, while the crew shared \$121 each clear, which is one of the best made this season.

#### Will Command Sch. Agnes.

Capt. Norman Ross, who has been seining in sch. Veda M. McKown, has withdrawn from mackerel fishing and will now command sch. Agnes in the halibut fishery.

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## SOME MACKEREL BEING TAKEN.

### One Fare at This Port and Two at Newport.

Sch. Mary Emerson of the netting fleet arrived here yesterday with 460 fresh mackerel which sold to the Gloucester Fresh Fish Company at 30 cents each.

A special from Newport to the Times report the arrival of sloop Thomas Congdon, with 2000 fresh mackerel, and sloop Freedom with 1900 medium mackerel. This indicates that mackerel are yet on the coast.

A despatch from Sydney, C. B., report mackerel schools at Broad Cove, and that the shore fishermen were doing well, one boat taking 2000 and others from 400 to 6000. The prospect for American seiners were reported good should any of them come that way.

Reports from provincial sources are to the effect that mackerel is being taken at various places along the coast of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward island by the shore fishing and at some places they have been schooling. At Alberton, P. E. I., and the Magdalenes, the Canadian Fish Bureau of Friday last report fair catches being made.

#### Netters at Newport.

Sloop Thomas Congdon, 2000 medium fresh mackerel.

Sch. Freedom, 1900 medium fresh mackerel.

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#### Swordfish Fought for Eight Hours.

James Plant, one of the crew of sch. George H. Lube, which arrived at Boston with swordfish yesterday had a chance to test his patience and skill on the trip while trying to capture a swordfish that had been ironed. Plant set out after the fish, and found him active and determined not to be taken. For hours he fought and played with it to tire it out, and when the big fish found it could not get rid of the lily iron it, sank to the bottom, and remained there as long as it could, only rising for air and to sink again. Plant went out for the swordfish until he got back again to the schooner with his catch, tired out and with more experience with swordfish than he had ever had before.

#### Portland Fish Notes.

The schooner Fanny Hayden has returned from her recent fishing trip bringing in 2000 pounds of halibut and 15,000 pounds of dry cod. On the way back three swordfish were caught and brought along as a part of the schooner's stock.

Sch. Waldo L. Stream of Gloucester landed 30,000 pounds of halibut and 5000 pounds of salt fish, and sch. Kineo, also of Gloucester, landed 40,000 pounds of halibut and 30,000 pounds of salt fish yesterday.

#### Codfish Sales.

The Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company made big purchases of fresh fish today in securing the four large fares of schs. Mary E. Cooney, Buema, Walter P. Goulart and Sadie M. Nunan, aggregating over half a million pounds of fish.

George Perkins & Son took the fare of sch. Mary B. Greer.

#### Made Four Swordfishing Trips.

Sch. George H. Lube arrived at Boston yesterday from her fourth swordfishing trip this season, and Capt. Lube has stocked by his catches nearly \$5000, and each of his men has had for share \$250. The Lube will go out again for another catch of swordfish before returning to haddocking.

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#### Sch. Ramona on the Way Home.

Sch. Ramona, Capt. Fred Upshell, one of the far north halibut flitchers, arrived at Arichat, C. B., on the way home, yesterday, with 100,000 pounds or more, which is a good trip when all things are considered.

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## NO NEWS FROM SHORE SEINERS.

### Sch. Margie Smith Reported Getting Mackerel on Hook.

Nothing have been heard from the four or five seiners who are now plying their vocation of mackerel fishing on the New England coast. The good prospects of last week when the seiners were making some fair hauls off Chatham appear to have dwindled into nothingness, as they have not been in for a week. But the season is early yet, and those prosecuting the mackerel fishery may be well rewarded for their labors before the season closes.

Favorable reports continue to come forward of mackerel being taken at various places on the provincial coast. It is also reported that sch. Margie Smith, which is on a hooking trip to North Bay took 12 barrels the first day she arrived at the Magdalenes, and the chances are good for all to secure good trips this fall.

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## BOSTON FISH RECEIPTS LARGE.

### But Prices Show Raise Over Yesterday.

While receipts at Boston today are heavy, owing to the arrival of a large number of vessels, prices are firm on cod and most other kinds of ground fish. This probably applies to new shore fish, which is always quoted higher than that from far off grounds.

What is somewhat remarkable that with the large receipts today, that codfish are quoted higher than yesterday at \$3.50 to \$4 per hundred weight from the vessel.

Tomorrow will doubtless see the last of the big fleet for this week, and for the following three days only small returns will be received. However, the market will not be short, for receipts already are sufficient to supply all needs, with the aid of a cold storage system.

On the Halifax steamer yesterday were 17 swordfish and on the Yarmouth steamer two barrels of mackerel, two swordfish and five albicore.

The fares and prices in detail are:

#### Boston Arrivals.

Sch. Helen B. Thomas, 32,000 haddock, 4000 cod, 6000 hake.

Sch. Mary B. Greer, 18,000 haddock, 36,000 cod.

Sch. Motor, 79 swordfish.

Sch. Gladys and Nellie, 32,000 haddock, 7000 cod, 5000 hake.

Sch. Matiana, 58,000 haddock, 5000 cod, 2000 hake, 2000 pollock.

Sch. Elva L. Spurling, 5000 cod, 12,000 hake, 5000 pollock.

Sch. Rebecca, 17,000 haddock, 5000 cod.

Sch. Louisa R. Sylva, 25,000 haddock, 10,000 cod, 8000 pollock.

Sch. Hattie T. Knowlton, 2000 haddock, 1000 cod.

Sch. J. J. Fallon, 50,000 haddock, 5000 cod, 5000 hake.

Sch. Mary E. Silveira, 10,000 haddock, 17,000 cod, 2000 hake.

Sch. Alice M. Guthrie, 7000 haddock, 10,000 cod, 10,000 hake.

Sch. Maud S. Silva, 40,000 haddock, 40,000 cod.

Sch. Harriet, 40,000 haddock, 40,000 cod.

Sch. Emerald, 2000 haddock, 4000 cod.

Sch. Laura Enos, 1000 cod, 5000 pollock.

Sch. Eva Avina, 1000 cod, 5000 pollock.

Sch. Diana, 10,000 pollock.

Sch. Reliance, 500 cod, 2000 pollock.

Sch. Morning Star, 300 cod, 1500 pollock.

Sch. Columbia, 500 cod, 3000 pollock. Haddock, \$1.25 to \$2 per cwt.; large cod, \$3 to \$4.50; market cod, \$2.25 to \$2.50; hake, \$2.75 to \$3; pollock, \$2 to \$2.50; swordfish, 10 1/2 cts. per lb.



# MR. ELDER DISCUSSED CANADIAN LEGISLATION.

## Shows It Was Aimed at United States Fishermen Exclusively.

## Quotes Premier Bond's Address in Support of Claim.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Continuing his reference to the events preceding the agreement for arbitration, Counsel Elder for the United States said before the Hague tribunal that in 1902 Sir Robert who was present at the coronation of the king presented his views on the fisheries question to Joseph Chamberlain on the Newfoundland situation and was authorized to undertake the negotiation of a new treaty, which was not accepted by the senate of the United States.

While the treaty was under consideration the prosecution of the sch. Columbia occurred in November, 1904, which seems to have been the first of the methods of pressure which Sir Robert was bringing to bear upon the United States. On April 7, 1905, he made his famous speech concerning the new fisheries act, in which he took radical views with regard to the fishing rights of the United States and claimed that under the treaty of 1818 Americans had no right to buy or take herring on the treaty coasts of Newfoundland.

On the same day Mr. Morine, the leader of the opposition, pointed out the dangers which result from the attempted policy and also the ambiguity or lack of clearness of the clause relative to countries in amity with Great Britain, and one of the questions which the tribunal was probably considering was the effect this clause has upon any of the acts of Newfoundland.

### Direct Purpose of the Bill Stated by the Premier.

But the direct intent of the bill was stated as framed directly to prevent the American fishermen from coming into the bays, harbors and creeks for the purpose of obtaining herring, caplin and squid for fishery purposes.

No warning was given the American vessels and no communication was had with the United States government concerning this act. The willingness to present colonial legislation to the United States for its consideration was not exhibited certainly in this particular case. The vessels left for the coast and then there is a mystery. Something happened and it is not quite clear what. The first communication on the subject was a letter from Senator Lodge to Mr. Root transmitting the information that the Newfoundland cruiser Fiona had arrived at Bay of Islands on the treaty coast and forbid all American vessels to fish on the treaty coast, where they had fished unmolested since 1818.

In the light of Sir Robert's declarations of the intentions of the act, probably there was an intention of preventing the Americans from fishing, but if so it was receded from by Newfoundland immediately and all that was sustained by the British government was that American captains should not ship crews there.

The next thing in the order of dates was the mass meeting of the fishermen of the Bay of Islands, and showed Sir Robert was having trouble with the programme he was attempting to carry out.

### Practice of Buying Bait of Long Continuance.

In reply to a question by Judge Gray, the American member of the tribunal, Mr. Elder said that the Americans had always been in the habit of buying bait, generally on the non-treaty coast as that was more convenient. When the treaty of Washington went into effect the American fleet that put in at Fortune Bay believed it had a right to take its own fish and it was proceeding to do so when it was interrupted by the natives who were so accustomed to the practice of buying from them that it was the loss of their livelihood rather than any failure of technical observance that caused the outbreak.

Under the treaty of 1818 the west coast and a part of the southern coast are reserved to the United States where they can take fish of any kind. The tribunal has been told that it was a most inconsiderable matter and that it came down to the question of the herring in the last few years. The American rights on the Great Banks and Labrador can be exercised as long as commercial rights are extended to us by going to the non-treaty coasts. But forced back to our mere treaty rights, the west shore of Newfoundland, and the absolute right to take our own bait becomes of vital importance. It is simply vital to the entire fishing question.

Sir Robert Bond was right when he said they hold the key to the situation of the entire cod fishery. This is no question of the matter of a few herring, but it is a question of the final possibility of Americans conveniently and profitably carrying on the fishery on the banks. It is not a question of bait, but of the preservation of the rights of the United States on the west coast and on the southern coast and on the coast of the Magdalen islands, where there has been no trouble at all, to take bait for themselves when forced back upon strict treaty rights.

### Hope That Newfoundland Would Preserve American Rights Futile.

After going into the correspondence between Newfoundland and Great Britain concerning the relations with the United States in considerable detail, Mr. Elder said he did so because it seemed to afford one of the best examples of the futility of the hope expressed by Sir Robert Finlay that American rights would be preserved by the usual, the decorous and orderly manner of the passage and putting into effect the laws of Newfoundland.

Sir Robert believed that the presumption that a colony like Newfoundland would exercise wisely and without discrimination its power to legislate could be relied upon, but failing all that, it reverted, and must revert to the Home government to determine and pass upon its fairness and justice, and finally, there was the power of the Order in Council by which legislation, once passed and put into force, might be put an end to.

Well, it might be that, that in the end would work out our salvation, but it is a long course in that direction. The tribunal will remember that the only way to test this question is to arrest some captain or to seize some ship and to try the case in a local court. Then, upon his remonstrance to the

home government begins one of those long corridors of correspondence between the two governments, with the situation affected by the fact that Great Britain must, in propriety, and does always refer the question to the government of Newfoundland, and subject to the urgency and insistence of that government in all its replies to and dealings with the United States, all of which indicates to my mind that our remedy is not likely to be such as that pointed out by Sir Robert Finlay, or one which will be of value to us.

It may be well to say that the legislation will be, in the end, controlled by the action of Great Britain and that it has always been shown to be wise and just. That may be so in very many particulars, and I think I have already paid tribute to that fact, but it is of very little service to our fishermen to be told that when they are between the upper and nether millstones, the means of using their vessels destroyed, their property taken away from them and their men liable to prosecution, the upper millstone is there and will prevail in the end.

### Correspondence Points Out Attitude of Newfoundland.

It seemed to me that it has been of value to further point out in some detail the attitude which Newfoundland has taken in regard to this entire crusade. It has been avowedly, professedly and without denial coercive. It has been to punish United States for not admitting their fish free of duty and it has been purposely to cripple the American fishing industry, or to complicate the situation with Great Britain so that they might cripple the United States fishing industry.

Palpably the object is to drive our vessels off the coast as they over and over again have announced.

### Work of Mr. Alexander Shows Value of Joint Enforcement.

In 1908 Newfoundland undertakes that the herring fishery shall be conducted on the same terms as last season; that is under the modus. There is one thing that I want to call attention to, and it is to be found at the end of Mr. White-law Reid's letter to the British foreign office, July 23, 1908, as to this question of the modus:

"I am glad to add that Mr. Alexander of the United States fish commission will be sent again this year to the treaty shore and that my government feels sure that, through his influence, there will be general willingness to carry out the spirit of the understanding, and work on the lines of least resistance."

That is only one of quite a number of references which have been made to Captain Alexander's presence, representing the United States on the fishing coast and all of them, with the exception of one from the Newfoundland ministers, speak in terms of approval of Captain Alexander's work in seeing to it that the Americans obeyed the rules and conformed to the spirit of the conventions and in deciding differences between them and Newfoundland fishermen.

Captain Anstruther takes several occasions to mention the same thing. What I want to say with reference to that is that it seems as if it were an ocular demonstration of the value of joint enforcement, and that it shows how peacefully with both sides officially represented upon a coast which had been one of contention all matters had been, might be and could be adjusted.

I ought to say in this connection that when, last June, Great Britain presented its complaints of acts of the United States in contravention of Great Britain's views of the meaning of statutes, etc., it cited Captain Alexander's presence on the treaty coast and his policing the coast as one of the subjects of objection. But that does not apply to the long story of their approval of his conduct.

### The Situation in 1905 Summarized.

On the fourth of April, 1908, a general treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain was entered into. On January 27, 1909, this present treaty of arbitration was entered into. The situation in 1905, as outlined here was this, in the rough: The United States had a well-considered and well-ordered treaty privilege in Newfoundland waters. Auxiliary to the codfishery and important to the United States was the

bait fishery, to say nothing of the great value of the local fishery. The banks nearby were valuable and the west coast of Newfoundland was valuable from that. The great fishery of the Labrador coast was directly over against this western coast. If for no other reason it was of almost vital importance that the bait fishery on the west coast should be preserved unrestrained, unrestricted and unregulated.

There is another condition—it is not a theory, but a condition which has to be borne constantly in mind in dealing with this entire situation. In the first place, it is palpable that the United States fishery must be conducted from vessels. It is, as Sir Edward Grey said, a ship fishery. Our vessels have to sail, 800, or 900 miles in order to reach the treaty coast. They must, therefore, be sea-going vessels. The value of an ordinary United States fishing vessel is \$15,000 and its outfit runs from \$2500 to \$3000 in addition to its actual value. In order to do a commercially profitable business it must do it promptly. It must fish quickly. If it is compelled to leave the banks and go back to New England ports for each securing of bait the season is broken up and rendered valueless.

### Newfoundland People Want to Sell Bait to Americans.

One thing more and it is this: The Fortune bay incident in 1886 demonstrated, as it has been demonstrated several times since, that the inhabitants of Newfoundland are determined that the United States fishermen should not take their bait. The effort to take bait in Fortune bay resulted in the assault. It is true that it was upon Sunday, but you cannot read the story of those depositions from beginning to end and not see that it was the loss of livelihood, that it was the capture by Americans of fish which the Fortune bay people had been in the habit of selling that caused the difficulty.

The same thing occurred on the other side of the same peninsular years afterwards; American vessels seeking to save money by taking their bait themselves were driven off and compelled to obey. Precisely the same thing was suggested at the mass meeting at the Bay of Islands in 1905. They reminded the government of Newfoundland of what occurred at Fortune bay, they reminded the government of Newfoundland that their subsistence and the lives of their families depended on the traffic with the Americans and they asked whose fault it would be if troubles arose.

That is a condition and not a theory and it is a fact which discloses the antagonism of these people, an antagonism that we cannot feel angry about, one to which the Americans have constantly yielded in their purchase of bait rather than to take the bait themselves, certainly in later years, and it demonstrates and discloses an underlying condition in dealing with the legislation and conduct of this colony towards the United States.

### Mr. Alexander's Position Defined.

The president.—If you please sir: What was the exact mission of Mr. Alexander?

Mr. Elder.—He was the representative, or at least a member of the staff of the United States fisheries commission, but went down under the direction of the state department, to be present with the American fishermen, particularly at the Bay of Islands, where the possibility of collision was most probable, and to see to it that the terms of the modus as it had been agreed upon between the two governments were observed faithfully by the United States fishermen,—for instance, the matter of Sunday fishing and the matter of night fishing, and a great variety of things; and in addition to that, he was to exercise a sort of intermediary relation or position between the United States fishermen and the Newfoundland officials and the natives at the Bay of Islands; and it was largely through him that it was brought about that the purse seining by the American vessels, which was permitted by the modus, but to which the inhabitants largely objected, was given up by the Americans, and was not prosecuted, and no collision occurred between the two.

The Newfoundland government was notified by the state department that he was coming down, and, as I have said, he was in communication with



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Captain Anstruther, the senior naval officer, who expressed his approval of what he had done, and he, as I say, was an intermediary between the United States fishermen and the natives there at the Bay of Islands, bringing about a relation of friendship and peace and harmony that was so fortunate.

The United States desires to express, and does express, its profound gratification at the course which Great Britain has pursued in this entire controversy. Realizing the delicacy of its position it is gratifying to know and feel that, in so far as it lay in its power, the action of Newfoundland was restrained and curtailed, and the most definite effort was made to observe His Majesty's obligation under the treaty.

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## SIX GOOD FARES HERE TODAY.

Three Direct From Banks and  
Three Via Boston.

Receipts of fish at this port this morning are confined to six fares of fresh mixed fish, three of which came via Boston. The vessels here today, however, have good trips, all of which will go to the splitters and greatly strengthen their replenished stock.

Some of the salt fish fleet remain to arrive, which has been out since spring. Several of the eastern shacking fleet are also due and their catch will doubtless include both salt and fresh fish.

Today's arrivals and receipts in detail are:

### Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

Sch. Mary B. Greer, Brown's Bank, 50,000 lbs. fresh mixed fish.  
Sch. Sadie M. Nunan, via Boston, 90,000 lbs. fresh mixed fish.  
Sch. Walter P. Goulart, via Boston, 50,000 lbs. fresh mixed fish.  
Sch. Mary E. Cooney, La Have Bank, 110,000 lbs. fresh mixed fish.  
Sch. Buema, La Have Bank, 120,000 lbs. fresh mixed fish.  
Sch. Ida S. Brooks, via Boston, 40,000 lbs. fresh mixed fish.  
Sch. Massasoit, via Boston.  
Sch. Reliance, via Boston.  
Sch. N. A. Rowe, via Boston.  
Sch. W. H. Reed, via Boston.  
Sch. George H. Lube, via Boston.  
Sch. Minneola, via Boston.  
Steamer Reliance, shore.  
Steamer Mystery, shore.

### Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Esther Gray, swordfishing.  
Sch. George H. Lube, swordfishing.  
Sch. Julietta, swordfishing.  
Sch. Jennie H. Gilbert, swordfishing.  
Sch. Mildred Robinson, shacking.  
Sch. Mary F. Curtis, shacking.  
Sch. Natalie J. Nelson, shacking.  
Sch. Agnes, halibuting.  
Sch. Paragon, halibuting.  
Sch. Selma, halibuting.  
Sch. Arthur D. Story, Georges.  
Sch. Olga, Banks, dory handlining.  
Sch. Fitz A. Oakes, shore.

### Today's Fish Market.

Handline Georges cod, large, \$4 per cwt.; medium, \$3.50.  
Trawl Georges cod, large, \$3.75 per cwt.; medium, \$3.25.  
Trawl bank cod, large, \$3.35 per cwt.; medium, \$3.  
Drift Georges cod, large, \$3.75 per cwt.; medium, \$3.50.  
Outside sales of Bank cod, \$3.75 for large and \$3.50 for medium.  
Salt cusk, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$2.  
Salt haddock, \$1.25 per cwt.  
Salt hake, \$1.25 per cwt.  
Salt pollock, \$1.25 per cwt.  
Dory handline cod, large, \$3.75 per cwt.; medium, \$3.50.  
Splitting prices for fresh fish:  
Western cod, large, \$2.25 per cwt.; medium, \$1.75.  
Eastern cod, large, \$1.90 per cwt.; medium, \$1.55; snappers, 60 cts.  
Western Bank cod, large, \$2.12 1-2 per cwt.; medium, \$1.65.  
Cusk, large, \$1.60 per cwt.; medium, \$1.20; snappers, 50 cts.  
Haddock, \$1.10 per cwt.; hake, \$1.10 per cwt.; dressed pollock, 75 cts. per cwt.; round pollock, 70 cts. per cwt.

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## PUSHED SWORD THROUGH DORY.

Grazed Leg of Fisherman, Striking Him in Hip.

Edgar Pye of sch. George H. Lube met with an accident on his last trip that came very near being serious for him. He was hauling on a swordfish when the 300-pound monster dove and rose directly under the stern of the dory. The fish came up with so much force that it pushed its long sword through the bottom of the dory until its nose was flattened against the bottom.

Pye was standing at the stern of the dory, and the long sword grazed his right leg and struck him at the hip, knocking him off his feet. When he chopped off the sword inside the dory he found that several inches of the fleshy part at the base had gone through the boards.

## LABRADOR FISHERY A FAILURE.

Serious Situation for 20,000 Newfoundlanders.

Dispatches from Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, the Labrador medical missionary, confirm the reports of the probable total failure of the Labrador fisheries this season.

This news portends serious consequences for the 20,000 fisher folk of Newfoundland, who depend upon the Labrador fishing for their living.

### St. Pierre Fish Catch.

The total shipment of fish from St. Pierre for the six months ending June 30, 1910:

Dry fish, 1,309,978, or 248,665 kilos more than in 1909. Green fish, 7,120,305, or 907,705 kilos more than in 1909.

Of this quantity of fish 16,919 kilos of dry went to France, and 8,364,059 kilos of dry to the French colonies and foreign countries. The 7,026,380 kilos of green fish all went to France.

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## CAUGHT SUNFISH IN MERRIMAC.

Capture Weighed Between  
300 and 400 Lbs.

A huge sunfish, which weighed between 300 and 400 pounds was captured in the Merrimac river, near Eagle Island, off Newburyport on Monday by Henry G. Whitmore, Arthur Stone, Samuel Wear, Charles Bridges, C. Rose Calkins and Andrew L. Bowlen, who were in a power boat.

The fish had been seen to pass up the river and there were reports that it was a shark, as a fin cut the surface of the water as it swam.

When Mr. Whitmore's boat closed in on the monster, it was moving slowly and made an attempt to nose the craft out of the way. The shock was as though the boat had struck a rock. Attempts to get a boathook into the sunfish were useless as the skin was so tough that no impression could be made.

Finally, a soft place was found near the dorsal fin, and a hook in the hands of Mr. Whitmore held. In its struggles to gain its liberty, the fish almost pulled the young fisherman overboard, and the others were obliged to come to his assistance. Another boathook was put in an opening just back of one of the eyes, and the sunfish was helpless although its struggles continued quite a while.

The fish was towed to the wharf of the North End Boat Club, where it was hoisted from the boat. Once the tackle slipped and the weight of the falling fish broke several planks. It was soon wheeled up the wharf and was viewed by a large number, free gratis. For a long time nobody could be found who could tell the nature of the fish, but finally the species was identified.

It was placed on exhibition in a yard near the club wharf and an admission fee charged, quite a sum being taken during the late afternoon and evening.

The sun fish was round as a braided mat with small mouth and eyes, scalloped tail close to the body, dorsal fin and a tough skin that resembled sandpaper in its roughness. It is an unusual visitant in these waters.

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## FIVE FISH FARES AT THIS PORT.

One Bank Dory Handliner  
Among the Number.

The fishing arrivals at this port this morning comprise two salt codfish fares, one a dory handliner and the other from Georges, both of which go to the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company, also three fares of fresh mixed fish, two of which came down from Boston, where they were unable to sell at any advantage.

Sch. Victor also arrived during the forenoon from Portland, with 20,000 pounds of salt fish and 5000 pounds of fresh fish, having sold her halibut at that port.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

### Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

Sch. Gossip, Quero Bank, 225,000 lbs. salt cod.  
Sch. Ralph Russell, Georges, 40,000 lbs. salt cod.  
Sch. Harriet, via Boston, 40,000 lbs. fresh fish.  
Sch. Maud F. Silva, via Boston, 20,000 lbs. fresh fish.  
Sch. Evelyn L. Thompson, shore 60,000 lbs. fresh fish.  
Sch. Waldo L. Stream, via Portland.  
Steamer Bessie M. Dugan, shore.  
Sch. Victor, seining, 40 bbls. salt mackerel.  
Steamer Bessie M. Dugan, seining, 500 fresh mackerel.  
Sch. Victor, via Portland, 20,000 lbs. fresh fish, 5000 lbs. salt fish.

### Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Lizzie M. Stanley, shacking.  
Sch. Metamora, shacking.  
Sch. Sadie M. Nunan, haddocking.  
Sch. Emily Cooney, haddocking.  
Sch. Mary B. Greer, haddocking.  
Sch. N. A. Rowe, shore.  
Sch. Minneola, shore.  
Sch. Emily Sears, shore.  
Sch. Maxine Elliott, dory handlining.  
Sch. Juno, halibuting.

### Today's Fish Market.

Handline Georges cod, large, \$4 per cwt.; medium, \$3.50.  
Trawl Georges cod, large, \$3.75 per cwt.; medium, \$3.25.  
Trawl bank cod, large, \$3.35 per cwt.; medium, \$3.  
Drift Georges cod, large, \$3.75 per cwt.; medium, \$3.50.  
Outside sales of Bank cod, \$3.75 for large and \$3.50 for medium.  
Salt cusk, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$2.  
Salt haddock, \$1.25 per cwt.  
Salt hake, \$1.25 per cwt.  
Salt pollock, \$1.25 per cwt.  
Dory handline cod, large, \$3.75 per cwt.; medium, \$3.50.  
Splitting prices for fresh fish:  
Western cod, large, \$2.25 per cwt.; medium, \$1.75.  
Eastern cod, large, \$1.90 per cwt.; medium, \$1.55; snappers, 60 cts.  
Western Bank cod, large, \$2.12 1-2 per cwt.; medium, \$1.65.  
Cusk, large, \$1.60 per cwt.; medium, \$1.20; snappers, 50 cts.  
Haddock, \$1.10 per cwt.; hake, \$1.10 per cwt.; dressed pollock, 75 cts. per cwt.; round pollock, 70 cts. per cwt.

### Codfish Sales.

The disposal today of the fares of the late fish arrivals are about confined to one concern, who appear to do most of the buying. The Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company is again at the forefront for they took the fares of sch. Gossip 225,000 pounds of salt dory handline cod; sch. Ralph Russell, 40,000 pounds of salt cod; sch. Harriet, 40,000 pounds of fresh mixed fish and sch. Maud F. Silva, 20,000 pounds of fresh mixed fish. George Perkins & Son secured the fare of sch. Evelyn L. Thompson, 60,000 pounds of fresh mixed fish.

The disposal of the large quantities of fresh fish for splitting gives employment to a number of people at this time about the wharves who would otherwise be idle.